

# THE OHIO MISCELLANY.

Convention at Columbus Held in the Name of Democracy

THE MOST LARGELY ATTENDED

Of Any Such Occasion Since the Late War.

SATURATED WITH FREE SILVER

And Inoculated with Bryanism—The "Crown of Thorns" Figure in the Spectacular Effects—The Chicago Heresies Renewed in the Platform of Platonian Platinities—Chapman Nominated for Governor—Silver Republicans and Populists are Thrown Down—The Convention Goes Into History at Every Mention of Bryan's Name.

The Ticket.  
Governor, HORACE L. CHAPMAN.  
Lieutenant Governor, MELVILLE D. SHAW.  
Supreme Judge, J. H. SPRIGGS.  
Attorney General, W. H. DORE.  
State Treasurer, JAMES F. WILSON.  
Board of Public Works, PETER H. DEGNAN.  
School Commissioner, BYRON H. HURD.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 30.—The Democratic state convention here to-day was one of the most memorable political occasions in the history of Ohio. It was a convention of unanimity on principles and of differences on men, especially on those who were candidates for places on the state ticket. In the contest for favorites, it was a convention of endurance, as the delegates took no recess and were in session continuously from 1 p. m. till almost that hour to-night.

It was a free silver convention throughout. Every candidate whose name was presented was announced as orthodox in silver doctrine as the cardinal principle for his favorable consideration. While there were some differences of opinion as to the extent of the silver question, there was no dissenting voice in the convention to the declaration for the free and unlimited coinage of unlimited silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 without the cooperation of any other nation. And the name of William J. Bryan was mentioned in some way by every speaker as the only way of bringing out a change of applause.

While there was no place on the state ticket accorded to either the silver Republicans or to the Populists, yet representatives of both these elements co-operated in the convention and an informal fusion was perfected. The silver Republicans and the Populists are themselves responsible for having no representatives on the ticket, as they would not ask it, and stated that they were more interested in the platform than in the offices. Out of the 956 votes cast for supreme judge, there were 922 for John J. Harper, a silver Republican.

FAVORITE SLAUGHTERED.—R. T. Hough, the favorite for governor, was slaughtered because of the opposition of several districts to the McLean man using the large delegations from Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo and other cities, to dictate the head of the ticket. Those running next were Chapman, Welby and Sore.

Welby's name was not presented after his friends learned that Chapman had been agreed upon as the compromise candidate. Hough's name was withdrawn before the balloting began, and the name of Sore was withdrawn before the result of the first ballot was announced.

Although the McLean men had been in a minority during the night and the morning and had agreed to get Chapman, they scattered their vote on the first ballot and did not concentrate on Chapman at the second ballot in order to make a majority for him. The McLean men, as a result, were defeated.

It is conceded that the McLean men had an understanding with Mr. Chapman and his managers before the convention, and that the vote of the strong McLean counties for Chapman bears out the report. In addition to the state ticket nomination there is an implied arrangement for John C. McLean for Secretary, with the state committee as well as the party organization. Still it is reported that Chapman for him. Still it is reported that Chapman for him. Still it is reported that Chapman for him.

## THE "CROSS OF GOLD."

"Crown of Thorns" and Other Paraphernalia of the Emotional Chicago Convention Figure in the Hysterical Scenes at Columbus—Free Silver Prexy Carries the Day.

COLUMBUS, O., June 30.—The Democratic state convention here to-day, was the most largely attended of any such occasion since the civil war. At that time there were some mass conventions which attracted larger crowds, but no state conventions of recent years have equalled the present one in attendance.

The new Columbus Auditorium, with a seating capacity of 6,000, had just been completed for the convention, and its capacity was not equal to the demands for admission.

When the convention was called to order at 10 a. m., by Chairman W. W. Durbin, of the state central committee, he congratulated the party on the slings of the times and the enthusiastic condition of the party. He made a speech for free silver.

Prayer was offered by Rev. E. L. Rofford, pastor of the First church in this city, and then Hon. Urie Sloane was introduced as the temporary chairman of the convention.

The greatest demonstration of the convention followed that part of Chairman Sloane's speech in which he referred to William J. Bryan as the leader of the silver cause for 1900, and it was with this climax that the speaker closed his keynote speech.

AN ECHO OF CHICAGO.—Just before the convention was called to order a large gold cross was carried into the hall. It had as ornaments the crowns of thorns and a clock indicating sixteen minutes to one o'clock. It was quite large and as it formed the centerpiece among the floral designs at the stage, Chairman Sloane in nature pointed to it with great effect as he proceeded with his vigorous speech. There

was also a living white rooster perched on the stage to the right of the speaker.

The speech of Chairman Sloane was frequently interrupted by the wildest demonstrations of applause, especially in his references to silver. The keynote of everything was silver. The glee club that entertained the large audience in the early hours, sang only silver songs and it was on the silver chords that Chairman Sloane struck the responses.

The committee on rules and order of business made the usual report with the exception of a supplemental report on the question of leaving one vacancy on the state ticket to the silver party, the state league of Silver Republicans. The report referred the question back to the convention without recommendation.

A communication was then presented from the Populist state committee, also asking for a place on the Democratic state ticket with a view to fusion, the place to be filled by the state committee of the People's party.

The special report and the communication to give the silver Republicans and the Populists each a place on the state ticket were laid on the table after a heated discussion.

After the adoption of the report on credentials, which settled the immaterial contests in the fourth and seventh congressional districts the temporary organization was made permanent.

General A. J. Warner, as chairman of the committee on resolutions, reported the following platform, which was loudly cheered and adopted: The Democrats of Ohio in convention assembled, reaffirm and indorse the declaration of principles contained in the platform adopted by the Democratic party in the national convention at Chicago in 1896, which platform declares that the money question paramount to all others at this time and as follows: Recognizing that the money question is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the constitution named silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States and that the first coinage act passed by Congress under the constitution made the silver dollar the money unit, and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio based upon the silver dollar unit.

FINANCIAL PLANKS.—We declare that the act of 1873, demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people, has resulted in the appreciation of gold, and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people; a heavy increase in the burden of taxation and of all debts public and private; the enrichment of the money lending class at home and abroad, the prostration of industry and impoverishment of the people.

We are unalterably opposed to monometallism, which has led to the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometallism is a British policy, and its adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un-American, but anti-American, and it can be fastened on the United States only by the aid of the British empire and its allies, which proclaimed our political independence in 1776, and won it in the war of the revolution.

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be legal tender for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of all kind of legal tender money by private contract.

We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin.

We are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace, and condemn the trafficking with banking syndicates which, in exchange for bonds and at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the federal treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism.

Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to corporations or individuals. We therefore denounce the issuance of notes intended to circulate as money by national banks and in derogation of the constitution, and we demand that all paper which is made legal tender for public and private debts, and which is receivable for duties to the United States, shall be issued by the government of the United States, and shall be redeemable in coin.

In support of these principles we invite the cooperation of all men who love liberty and hate corruption, oppression and tyranny.

General Warner explained that the committee was unanimous in presenting the majority that covered all the financial question, but that two supplemental resolutions would be offered by a minority of the committee.

ADDITIONAL PLANKS.—The anti-trust resolution, presented by the committee last night, was offered by Casper Lowenstein and adopted as follows: We hereby declare all trusts and monopolies hostile and dangerous to the people's interests and a standing menace to the perpetuity of our free institutions; and we demand the vigorous enforcement of all anti-trust laws and such additional legislation as may be necessary for their immediate and final suppression.

C. Cole presented the Cuban resolution that had been offered to the committee last night, and it was adopted as follows: We demand the immediate recognition of the belligerent rights of the republic of Cuba as an act of justice to an American nation struggling for liberty against foreign oppression, and we denounce and protest against the action of Senator Hanna in voting to nullify the memorial presented to Congress unanimously by the legislature of Ohio in favor of the Cuban patriots.

Names were then presented for nomination for governor as follows: Paul J. Sore by Allen Andrews; Allen D. Small by E. B. Finley; Allen W. Thurman, by Benton W. Childers; D. D. Donovan, by Dr. J. Garrett; R. T. Hough, by Jesse L. Lewis; Horace L. Chapman, by William Fink; S. M. Hunter, by John McGowan, Jr.; J. M. Van Meter, by S. P. Garrett; A. W. Patrick, by J. M. Mitchell; James A. Rice, by John Reed.

When Stark county was called it was announced that it had no name to present. This meant that John C. Welby, the neighbor of President McKinley at Antioch, had withdrawn. Mr. Welby had been one of the leading candidates until the conference of last night. The name of Mayor James A. Rice, of Canton, was afterward presented instead of Mr. Welby.

Before the ballot proceeded the name of Robert P. Hough was withdrawn by Hon. Jesse L. Lewis, with the statement that there was no desire on the part of Mr. Hough's friends to dictate a nomination and that it was a free-for-all contest.

The first ballot for governor resulted as follows: Hough 18, Small 13, Thurman 78, Donovan 100, Chapman 244, Hunter 61, Van Meter 23, Patrick 60, Rice 12, Reeves 17, Warner 3, Lentz 9. It was announced that there was no nomination.

CHAPMAN WINS.—Before the second ballot began it was announced that

the names of Hough and Sore had been withdrawn and that no motion to suspend the rules and nominate by acclamation could be entertained as long as there was more than one name before the convention.

During the second ballot there were several disturbances and more delay than during the first ballot when order could not be preserved. There was a wild scene when Hamilton county cast its seventy-six votes solid for Chapman.

After Hamilton county went solidly for Chapman, the tide set in for him and the latter part of the roll call was made with less difficulty. Cuyahoga, Montgomery and other large counties also went for Chapman, while the smaller counties stuck to their local favorites.

The second ballot resulted as follows, with 480 necessary to a choice: Small 40, Thurman 45, Donovan 85, Chapman 599, Hunter 13, Sloane 1, Patrick 4, Rice 142, Lentz 18.

Horace L. Chapman was then declared the nominee of the convention. The nomination was made unanimous and a committee was appointed to escort Mr. Chapman to the hall.

The remainder of the ticket was completed as noted above.

## SILVER REPUBLICANS.

They will Nominate a Separate Ticket, Which, with the Populists and Prohibitionists, will Make Six "Richmonds" in the Field.

COLUMBUS, O., June 30.—The silver Republicans held a conference to-night and expressed great indignation. They said it was true they had announced that they did not want a place on the Democratic state ticket, but the announcement was not made till after they were told they could not have it.

They appointed a state committee to call a convention to nominate a state ticket. The Populists also announced that they would hold a state convention and have a separate ticket. The Prohibitionists will have two separate tickets, so there will be at least six tickets in the field.

## REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS

To be Removed to Cleveland—Hanna will be on Deck.

CLEVELAND, O., June 30.—The headquarters of the national Republican committee are to be located in Cleveland. They will be transferred from Washington to the famous Perry-Payne building in Cleveland, where Hanna conducted the national Republican campaign.

The Washington headquarters will be kept open, but will be in charge of an attaché of the national committee. Chairman Hanna and Secretary Dick expect to be at the Cleveland headquarters all summer.

## COAL MINERS' CONVENTION

For the Pittsburgh District Called for Saturday—Condition of Affairs.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 30.—A delegate convention of coal miners of the Pittsburgh district has been called for next Saturday by District President Dolan, at which the miners will decide whether or not a strike shall be inaugurated for a higher rate. The call says all miners, organized and unorganized, will be entitled to representation.

In speaking to a correspondent of the Associated Press to-day, President Dolan said: "There will be no strike of miners at this time, unless the convention decides in favor of such action. If a strike is inaugurated in the Pittsburgh district, there is no doubt that the miners in all other mining states will join in the movement."

It seems that a general strike order was to have been issued contingent on certain circumstances. These circumstances had not developed, and the plans of the leaders were spoiled by the premature report that the order had been issued. There is a growing sentiment on the part of the miners to strike, and it is probable that but little coal will be dug in the Pittsburgh district after Monday.

Illinois Miners Ordered to Stop. JOLIET, Ill., June 30.—W. D. Ryan, state secretary of the Illinois Miners' Association, to-day issued a notice that all work in the Illinois fields would be stopped at once and that a national suspension was a certainty. The miners in the Washington fields stopped work to-day. Under the present scale they claim they can make but nine cents an hour. The strike will affect 20,000 Illinois miners.

## R. & O. Improvements.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 30.—President and Receiver S. M. Felt, of the Queen & Crescent route, has returned from his tour of inspection over the Baltimore & Ohio system, and is now on his way to New York to report the result of his investigations to J. P. Morgan & Company. In whose interest he made the trip. It is understood that the appearance of special examiner Spencer, of the United States court yesterday, and gave testimony as to the application for a new issue of receivers certificates to pay for 40,000 tons of steel rails recently ordered from the Carnegie company, and that his testimony was unfavorable to the application. In that he stated it to be his opinion that 23,000 tons would be sufficient for the actual present needs of the road. This amount, he said, would be equal to the requirements for one year. His recommendations included the renewal of twenty-eight miles of track on the Pittsburgh division.

## Trust Company Assigns.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 30.—The Commercial Building Trust, a corporation doing a building and loan business at No. 249 Fifth street, assigned to noon to the Columbia Finance and Trust Company. The assets and liabilities are estimated at about half a million dollars each. This assignment is caused directly by the recent decision of the appellate court, in which it was held that all interest charged or collected by any corporation or persons in Kentucky in excess of six per cent was usury. The building and loan associations of the state were greatly injured by the decision and at a meeting of the directors and stockholders of the Commercial Trust held last night, it was decided to go into liquidation rather than continue business under such disadvantages.

## Mother and Daughter Die Together.

OWENSBORO, Ky., June 30.—Mrs. Pauline Wetmeyer and her daughter, Miss Pauline Wetmeyer committed suicide by taking carbolic acid some time last night. Both were dressed in handsome clothes when found by neighbors, this morning. On a table by the bedside were two glasses, which had contained carbolic acid, and a note saying they desired to be buried just as found. They conducted a dyeing establishment and were in comfortable circumstances. Mrs. Wetmeyer has a brother, Dr. Hendler, who is a prominent physician in Patterson, N. J.

# ELKINS' EFFORTS

In Behalf of the 67 Cents Rate on Coal Successful.

SENATE FIXES THAT FIGURE.

But It Required Generalship to Win the Fight.

BENEFITS TO WEST VIRGINIA

Together with the Wool and Lumber Rate will Amount to Millions of Dollars—A Vote May be Reached on the Tariff Bill as a Whole on Saturday—The Hawaiian Treaty and Reciprocity Provision Engage the Attention of the Senate.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30.—The tariff on coal in the forthcoming schedule, so far as the senate is concerned, will stand at sixty-seven cents per ton, without reciprocal arrangement with Canada for free exchange or diminution in rates. So much was settled by the action taken this afternoon. Coal was passed at that figure, and since the house fixed the rate at seventy-five cents, the conference committee will not reduce it below sixty-seven cents.

To Senator Elkins's untiring efforts this result is largely, if not altogether, due. He has clung tenaciously to the figures agreed upon at the first concession, made after the bill passed to the consideration of the senate, and won his point to-day, with thirty-five of the votes cast in favor of his proposition. The senator had to contend against Ohio, Pennsylvania and other large coal producing states, besides, a majority of the senate finance committee.

WEST VIRGINIA BENEFITS.—His generalship has been worth millions to his state. If maintained for four years only the coal schedule alone will add \$10,000,000 to the good of West Virginia coal fields. But the coal tariff is not the only benefit which has come to West Virginia's share. The tariff on lumber if maintained for four years only, will add \$10,000,000 more of profit. The tariff on wool, also from the present outlook, should add materially to the profits from that industry, and taken altogether, the new tariff will bring a new era of prosperity in the state all along the line.

It is the senator's opinion that a vote will be reached in the senate upon the bill as a whole by Saturday. If so the final result will be reached by not later than July 15, probably several days sooner.

## RAPID WORK

Done on the Tariff Measure—Hawaiian Treaty Provision in the House Bill Restored—Finance Committee Reports a Reciprocity Clause.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30.—As a result of the rapid work on the tariff bill to-day, the close of the long debate in the senate and the final vote on the bill is felt to be very near at hand. Two of the most important provisions—those relating to the Hawaiian treaty of reciprocity and the duty on coal—were perfected to-day while another source of much conflict, the reciprocity section, was matured by the finance committee and presented to the senate.

Aside from these larger items, a great many minor ones which have caused more or less conflict, were disposed of. The Hawaiian provision of the house bill was restored after brief debate and without the formality of a vote. This has the effect of leaving the Hawaiian treaty of reciprocity in full force and effect. During the day Mr. Turpie, (Ind.), spoke in support of the branch of a two per cent tax on inheritance. His speech was notable for its picturesque metaphors and the virulence of his denunciation of the pending bill.

Mr. Turpie spoke of the statements frequently made as to the strain of the Hawaiian treaty, its insolvency and bankruptcy. Such statements were unwarranted and tended only to shake public confidence. To-day there was a large surplus in the treasury, the last official statement showing \$135,000,000 available cash balance.

In a similar manner Mr. Turpie declared that the tariff bill was the joint product of two parties—one the party that had come into power last November; the other the party in office. One was a mercenary organization; the other political, and both had entered into a compact for a tariff bill. Neither branch showed any anxiety as to the treasury or the amount of the deficit, except as it served political ends.

## RECIPROCITY PROVISION.

Following is the full text of the reciprocity provision of the tariff bill agreed upon by the senate committee on finance, and introduced in the senate to-day by Mr. Allen: Strike out section 3, and insert the following: "Section 5.—That whenever the President of the United States with a view to secure reciprocal trade with foreign countries, shall within a period of two years from and after the passage of this act, enter into any commercial treaty or treaties with any other country or countries concerning the admission into any such country or countries of the goods, wares and merchandise of the United States and their use and disposition therein, deemed to be for the interests of the United States and in such treaty or treaties, in consideration of the advantages accruing to the United States therefrom, shall provide for the reduction during a specified period not exceeding five years of the duties imposed by this act, to the extent of not more than twenty per cent thereof upon such goods, wares, or merchandise as may be designated therein of the country or countries with which such treaty or treaties shall be made as in this section provided for, or shall provide for the transfer of such duties from the dutiable list of this act to the free list thereof of such goods, wares and merchandise, the natural products of such foreign country or countries and not of the United States, and shall provide for the retention upon the free list of this act during a specified period not exceeding five years of such goods, wares and merchandise now included in said free list as may be designated therein and when any such treaty shall have been duly ratified and made proclamation made accordingly, then and thereafter the duties which shall be collected by the United States upon any of the designated goods, wares and merchandise is from the foreign country with which such treaty has been made shall, during

the period provided for, be the duties specified and provided for in such treaty and none other.

## Senate Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The senate to-day confirmed the following: John Russell Young, of Pennsylvania, to be librarian of Congress; John P. Bray, of North Dakota, to be consul general at Melbourne, Australia; Church Howe, of Nebraska, to be consul general at Apla and Nukubora; Hugo Donzelmann, of Wyoming, to be consul general at Prague.

## Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30.—The President to-day sent to the senate the following nominations: State—John Russell Young, of Pennsylvania, to be librarian of Congress; Bernard R. Green, of the District of Columbia, to be superintendent of the library building and grounds; Francis B. Loomis, of Ohio, to be envoy extraordinary minister plenipotentiary to Venezuela.

To be consuls: Henry Bordewich, of Minnesota, at Christiansia, Norway; John C. Caldwell, of Kansas, at San Jose, Costa Rica; Philip C. Hanna, of Iowa, at Trinidad, West Indies; James Lang, Jr., of Illinois, at Bremen, Germany; Joseph J. Stevens, of Indiana, at Plymouth, England.

War—Colonel Henry C. Merriam, Seventh infantry, to be brigadier-general.

Justice—John R. Thomas, of Illinois, to be judge of the United States courts in the Indian Territory.

Treasury—Joseph J. Yendell, of Kentucky, to be collector of internal revenue for the second district of Kentucky; John W. Yerkes, of Kentucky, to be collector of internal revenue for the eighth district of Kentucky.

## Scott to be Appointed December 1.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Hon. N. B. Scott was here for a few hours to-day, and saw the President. It was agreed, at Mr. Scott's suggestion, that his appointment to the Internal Revenue Commissioner should not be made until his return from Europe, or about December 1. President McKinley expressed a willingness to make the change sooner, but Mr. Scott preferred the date given.

## Postmasters Commissioned.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Commissions to West Virginia postmasters of the fourth class were issued to-day as follows: Coco, Kanawha county, J. C. Ross; Cottageville, Jackson county, C. M. Chalfant; Crickard, Randolph county, I. P. Russell; Glen Easton, Marshall county, J. S. Chambers; Jane Lew, Lewis county, T. B. Swisher; Laurel Point, Monongalia county, Charles Martin; Malta, Barbour county, W. H. Swiger; Mount Clair, Harrison county, D. W. Cook; Paw Paw, Morgan county, S. B. Edmondson; Pineville, Wyoming county, Alice Hull; Pruntytown, Taylor county, S. S. Sinsley; Purgettsville, Hampshire county, M. K. Purgett; St. George, Tucker county, A. B. Close; Shenandoah Junction, Jefferson county, C. P. Brown; Simpson, Taylor county, H. C. Davis; Tanner, Gilmer county, A. H. Stalnaker; Terra Alta, Preston county, W. H. Glover.

## West Virginia Personal.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Among the West Virginians here Senator J. R. Hughes and his partner, H. A. Carter, of Huntington; Sheriff N. J. Keador, of Mingo county, and Mr. and Mrs. William Cox, of Parkersburg. Mr. Cox is an extensive operator in the oil fields. It is said he declined \$100,000 the other day for his holdings.

Senator Elkins, among others, dined with Vice President Hobart this evening. It is understood that Attorney Avis, of Charleston, is to be an assistant in the office of District Attorney Gaines.

## Immigration Commissionship.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—There is a strong intimation given at the white house to-day that the president would select neither T. V. Powderly nor ex-Representative Keifer as immigration commissioner, but probably would appoint William G. Edens, of Galesburg, Ills. Mr. Edens is prominently connected with labor organizations and has been an officer of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

## Won't Accept a Reduction.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

STEUBENVILLE, O., June 30.—The employees at the sheet, bar and continuous mill, at the Mingo Junction iron and steel company's works, at a meeting this evening, decided to strike to-morrow against the 15 per cent reduction, policy of which was given several days ago. The furnace men at a meeting decided to continue work at the reduction.

## Farmer Assigns.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

STEUBENVILLE, O., June 30.—To-day W. W. Dunlavy, a Cross Creek farmer, assigned to P. P. Lewis. His assets are a farm worth \$2,500, which will cover liabilities.

## Involuntarily Electrocuted.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 30.—One man was electrocuted near here this morning, another horribly shocked and several were severely burned. The accident occurred at Nine Mile Creek in the eastern suburb. The men were building a stone abutment with the aid of a huge derrick over the cross. A guy rope served to keep the derrick in position. The rope went over the feed wire of the big consolidated trolley system. Somehow or other the insulation wore off. Several men took hold of the guy rope to tighten it. That meant death to one or several injuries to another and dangerous shock to several. A current of several thousand volts was pulsing through the wire. The first man to take hold of the rope was Jacob Miller. He was sixty-five years old, paralyzed, when his hands touched the wire, he gave an ineffectual tug in an effort to free himself. Then with a loud shriek, he fell dead.

## Bank Closes Its Doors.

TACOMA, Wash., June 30.—Union Savings Bank Trust Company has closed its doors and gone into the hands of a receiver as a direct result of the recent supreme court decision declaring a large amount of city warrants to be illegal. Judge Williamson appointed Charles Richardson to take charge.

# A RED HOT RACE

Between Freshmen of Cornell, Pennsylvania and Columbia

ROWED IN AMERICAN STYLE.

One of the Most Remarkable Contests in the Annals of Boat Racing—Cornell Crosses the Line Three-Fourths of a Boat Length Ahead, with Columbia Second by One-Third of a Length Over Pennsylvania—The Feature of the Event was the Wonderful Sprint Made by Columbia in the Last Half Mile.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 30.—CORNELL won by three-fourths of a length; Columbia second by one-third of a length over Pennsylvania. The official time: Cornell 9 minutes, 21 1-5 seconds; Columbia 9 minutes, 23 1-5 seconds; Pennsylvania 9 minutes, 23 1-5 seconds.

The freshmen race over the two mile course here this afternoon between three American crews rowing with purely American methods, was one of the most remarkable in the annals of boat racing in this country. It was inspiring, magnificent.

The feature of the race was the wonderful sprint made by the Columbia youngsters in the last half mile, when they closed up a gap between themselves and Cornell so fast that there had been another eighth of a mile to row they would have been in first place. A second feature was the remarkable rowing of the Pennsylvania crew which had been seen by its trainer to be in very bad shape.

When the pistol was fired, Pennsylvania caught the water first with a swift stroke that showed the nose of her boat clearly ahead of the others. Cornell and Columbia started a trifle more easily and Cornell fell slightly to the rear of the New Yorkers. All started at a thirty-six stroke, but Cornell true to the Courtney training, dropped down to thirty-three, while Columbia kept it up at thirty-five and Pennsylvania was hitting away at thirty-three.

Entering the last half, it was clearly seen by the condition of the men in the three boats that there would be a memorable struggle. At this point Cornell had a lead of a quarter of a length over Pennsylvania and Columbia's stroke ar caught a crab at this juncture and lost about four strokes, but quickly fell in. Columbia then hit up the stroke from the first thirty-five they had been rowing to a faster thirty-six. Cornell had made the lead three-quarters of a length and was still going when that spurt started, and when it was fairly under way had a length advantage. Then the boat of Columbia seemed to fairly lift itself out of the water. Pennsylvania responded with a thirty-five stroke, but the long shell of the New Yorkers fairly tore itself along and went by the Pennsylvania boat and after the Cornell shell like a thing bewitched.

On it went, the bow lapping the rudder post of the Cornell boat and creeping up towards the stroke oar. Frankly, the sixteen-year-old Cornell crew responded, but just as the nose of the Cornell crew with the stroke oar of the Cornell crew, the two boats crossed the line and Cornell was a winner by three-quarters of a length. Pennsylvania's whippersnappers on the last five or six strokes and finished only a few feet behind Columbia. Not a man in any boat was distressed after this remarkable exhibition.

The first official time was given out 9 minutes and 21 seconds and the corrected time given out this evening was 9 minutes, 21 1-5 seconds.

## Morgue Mystery Solved.

NEW YORK, June 30.—The positive identification by nine men makes it seem certain that the man who was murdered some time last week, and who was cut into two parts, one of the parts being thrown into the East river from which it was taken at Eleventh street is William Guldenusappe, a rubberer the Murray Hill baths. All the rubber in the baths as well as Dr. J. S. Cowley, a frequenter of the baths, have identified the remains of the man at the morgue.

Mrs. Mack, the midwife with whose Guldenusappe had lived, was at police headquarters to-day. Captain O'Brien of the New York police, had an hour of the late state commiseration, and a secret conference with the woman, Mr. Cosby and the bath attendants, after which he said that in the course of short time he would make a statement regarding the case.

## Mr. Frick Retires.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 30.—Mr. Frick, desiring to be relieved from any details of the business of the H. C. Frick Coke Company, the organization was changed to take effect to-day, creating the office of chairman of the board of directors, to which Mr. Frick was elected. Mr. Thomas Lynch, formerly general manager, was elected president of the company. Mr. W. C. Magee, formerly general sales agent, was elected vice president. Mr. G. B. Bosworth, formerly secretary and assistant treasurer was elected vice president and treasurer. Mr. M. M. Bosworth, formerly assistant secretary was elected secretary.

## Become a Hopeless Invalid.

DETROIT, Mich., June 29.—A dispatch from Ann Arbor, Mich., to the News says that Judge Thomas M. Cooley, the noted authority on constitutional law, who served many years as justice of the supreme court and who was later the head of the Inter-state commerce commission, has become